

THE TELLER.

LEWISTON, NORTH IDAHO.

SATURDAY.....SEPTEMBER 22, 1877.

North Pacific Railroad Enterprise.

Geo. H. Atkinson, of Portland, appears in the *Oregonian* of the 6th and 11th as the writer of two lengthy articles setting forth statistical facts and deductions in regard to the importance of the Northern Pacific Rail Road, which should command the earnest attention of every man who is interested in the development of the Northwest coast of the United States. The writer evinces the fact that he has given the subject matter extended research in collecting his facts, and patient thought in reducing these facts to a practical bearing upon the question of the importance, necessity, practicability and economy to the government, of the immediate construction of this road, and to this end that Congress should be prompt in granting to that corporation the requisite extension of time in which to build it and put in operation. The writer claims that the delay in the construction of this road thereby necessitating an extension of time is in no manner the fault of the projectors of the road, but attributable to a financial depression throughout the country over which said corporation could have no control. He claims that all the original reasons for the construction of the road still exist with as much force as when the grant was made to the company, and that the history of the results produced upon the country by the operation of one transcontinental rail way during its existence, abundantly proves the economy of the road, and the civilizing influence it will have upon the various tribes of Indians along and in its vicinity. He truthfully shows the superiority of the Northern Pacific line over other routes, both as to gradients, cost of construction, cost of operating and the superiority of the country through which it passes both in climate and productiveness, and a fit abode for dense settlements. He also shows the saving of distance by about 500 miles over that of the Union and Central Pacific and a consequent saving of time in crossing the continent. His authorities quoted stand unimpeached before the country as skilled engineers who have surveyed the route. These articles of Mr. Atkinson have appeared at an opportune time, and when generally read by intelligent men will we have no doubt, do much in disarming the prejudice which has arisen in some quarters against an extension of time for the completion of this road. Its extension upon the basis sought will cost the government nothing, while the construction of the road within a reasonable time will save to the government millions of dollars. As an instance had this road been constructed we think Howard might ere this have headed off Joseph and saved to the government two thirds of the expense of this Indian war, which expense is destined now to swell up to millions of dollars.

WE wish Leland of the Lewiston TELLER, could put in an appearance about now, and take a good look at the grain crops of the valley.—*Idahoan*.

Nothing would suit us better.

INDIANS NORTH.

On our outside appears a report given by Lieut. Wilkinson of the doings of the council held by Col. Watkins with the Indians at the Spokane Falls. From the report it would be inferred that all was lovely among these Indians and their faith and allegiance to the government a fixed fact, and their readiness to go upon reservations peaceably an achievement made sure by the council beyond a peradventure. We could heartily wish that that much had been accomplished. But we cannot shut our eyes against the light of other facts not alluded to in this report, facts which have much significance when studying the temper and disposition of Indians. It is claimed by the report that 2,767 Indians were represented at that council. Now men of good integrity who were there at the council have said to us that the number of Indians in that council did not exceed 200 men women and children, and no man from this section who was present at the council places the number at 300. This is significant of the fact that the different tribes as a people did not favor the council, for it is the almost universal custom of these Indians to congregate at the council grounds as a people, men, women and children, and to bring with them their stock and make a grand demonstration, when the subject matter of the council pleases them. It is claimed that the representative men of the different tribes were there. This may have been true in some instances, but it is a question admitting of grave doubts whether these pretended representative men would long remain such if they there gave any pledges distasteful to the great portion of each tribe unless the great mass of the tribe was present to ratify these pledges. Utter repudiation of the acts of representative men among Indians is a matter quite frequent among them. Again Spokane Geary though present would not sign any pledge. He has the credit of being one of the oldest and most adroit chiefs of the North. Moses who now is acknowledged to wield more influence over the Northern Indians than any or all others did not put in an appearance at the council, and has since sent word to the different tribes that the pledges given in that council were all wrong and will not acknowledge their obligation. Chief Thomas says that his heart is the same as that of Moses, and these chiefs are a power among these Indians, and it is claimed by those acquainted, that Moses' control over his tribe is more absolute than that of any other Indian chief at the North. All these facts are elements to be well considered in coming to a conclusion as to the permanent peace of these Northern Indians and their acquiescent yielding to the reservation system. Too much confidence in the forced promises of Joseph and White Bird to go peaceably upon the reservation, resulted in the murder of the Camas Prairie and Salmon River settlers and the protracted bloody Indian war which has followed. The real disposition of Indians is to be learned from other evidences than their pledges made under the eye and guns of a military force.

NEW BOAT.—The O. S. N. Co. are building a light draught steamer for the Snake river trade to be built in 30 days.

Chief Moses Reply to Watkins' and Wilkinson's Letters.

Messenger Sherwood who took dispatches from Watkins to Chief Moses, says that Moses treated him very hospitably, and gave to him in substance the following as his reply to Watkins:

"I never made any arrangement with Watkins or Gen. Howard to go upon the reservation. I informed Watkins and Howard that I would meet them at Colville and there tell them what I would do. I was at this place (mouth of Wenatchie) when the trouble broke out in Idaho, and I have not been away from my country since, as I knew that Gen. Howard was engaged in a war and I did not expect a council till it was over, not until Gen. Howard had wound it up, and washed his hands clean. I then expected to meet him and have a talk about the land. I will not go upon the Yakima Reserve, I have a country of my own good enough for me. I expected a large reservation for all the Indians, one already established. The message sent to me to be at the council at the Falls, I did not receive direct. The Indian who brought it, came to my people to trade for corn, and said that some of the Lower Spokane chiefs wanted to see me at their camp but said nothing about a council to be held at the Falls. Had I received a message to attend the council and had it come in the night I would have forthwith saddled my horse and hastened with all speed to the council. I want to be friendly with the whites and have done all I could to be so understood, but it was never my intention to go upon the Yakima reserve, and it is not now and if Gen. Howard and yourself so understood they are mistaken. Both Gen. Howard and Mr. Wilbur must have understood me to say that I did not wish to go upon that reserve, and I don't see how I could have been misunderstood. I want Col. Watkins not to be disappointed on account of my absence from the council, as I believe it was not any fault of his or mine. The Spokane Indians were afraid to have me present at the council, as my ideas about a reserve and theirs do not agree. I remember the talk Col. Watkins had with me at Yakima and have kept it in my heart, and will do what I then promised. I wish to remain in my country till the matters in relation to what I want can be adjusted. I do not want them to drive me and my people like cattle to a place where I do not want to go. We are friends and what now have I done that I should be ashamed. I shall do as I agreed, and when Col. Watkins gets time he can see me at any place he may name, and I will then tell him what I want."

Culpable Slips of the War.

We learn that just before the Clearwater fight with Joseph the citizens of Pierce City represented by petition to Gen. Howard the situation of the Lo Lo trail, that a very few men well armed could hold the pass over the trail against a large force of Indians and prevent their escape, that several of the men of Pierce City would volunteer to unite with one company of Howard's men and hold the entrance upon the trail against the Indian force, if they could be armed, and urged upon Howard that he issue the arms and detail one company to operate with them in holding the pass. The petition was delivered to Howard but he ignored it, and neither acted upon its suggestion nor deigned to make a reply to the petition. Hence his long, stern chase. The same results might have been attained had Howard suffered McConville and Jackson to proceed to this pass and hold it, instead of calling them back when Joseph sent in his flag of truce to gain time to get his force onto the trail. These were among the greatest and most disastrous slips Howard has made during the war and Joseph has remained master of the situation ever since and Uncle Sam will be mulcted in millions of dollars by reason of these instances of bad generalship. All the special pleading which can be made in Howard's behalf cannot remove these facts from his record.

SUMMONS.

In the District Court, 1st Judicial District, Territory of Idaho, County of Nez Perce. Henderson Crites, plaintiff vs. Ellen Crites, defendant.

To Ellen Crites, defendant.

WHEREAS, HENDERSON CRITES as plaintiff has brought an Action against you in the above named court, the complaint in which is filed in said county, which action is to dissolve the bonds of matrimony and for general relief. You are, therefore, hereby required to appear and answer the said complaint within the time following, to-wit: If served within said county, ten days; if served out of said county but within said district, twenty days; in all other cases 30 days, exclusive in either case of the day of service. Otherwise judgement by default will be taken against you, according to the prayer of said complaint by which prayer the plaintiff asks the dissolution of bonds of matrimony and general relief, and you will take notice that if you fail to answer the said complaint, the plaintiff will take judgement according to prayer of complaint.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and affixed the seal of said court this 4th day of August A. D. 1877. H. SQUIER, Clerk of the 1st Judicial District. D. J. WARNER, Deputy Clerk.

SUMMONS.

In the District Court of the First Judicial District of Idaho Territory in and for the County of Nez Perce.

Loewenberg Bros. plaintiffs, vs. Saml. Phinney et al, defendants.

Action brought in the District Court of the First Judicial District of Idaho Territory in and for the County of Nez Perce in the office of the clerk of said District Court.

THE PEOPLE OF IDAHO TERRITORY send greeting to SAMUEL PHINNEY, W. A. CURRY and W. A. CALDWELL, defendants. You are hereby required to appear in an action brought against you by the above-named Plaintiffs in the District Court of the First Judicial District of Idaho Territory in and for the County of Nez Perce and to answer the complaint filed therein, within ten days (exclusive of the day of service) after the service on you of this summons—if served within this county; or if served out of this county, but in this district, within twenty days; otherwise, within thirty days or judgment by default will be taken against you, according to the prayer of said complaint. The said action is brought to recover on a certain promissory note the sum of four hundred dollars (\$400) gold coin, with interest at one and one-half percent per month from August 23 1875 and for costs of suit. And you are hereby notified that if you fail to appear and answer said complaint, as above required, the said plaintiffs will take judgment for the sum of four hundred dollars, (\$400) gold coin with interest and costs as set forth in said complaint.

Given under my hand and the seal of the District Court of the First Judicial District of Idaho Territory in and for the County of Nez Perce this 6th day of June in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy-seven. H. SQUIER, Clerk.

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BAIRD BROS.,

PROPRIETORS OF THE FLORENCE, WARRENS AND ELK CITY EXPRESS,

Transacting business with WELLS, FARGO & CO'S., Express. Also carrying the U. S. Mail from Lewiston to the above named places, and intermediate points.

Always Supplied With The Best

Of horses, coaches and "accommodating whips." Never Failing to Go Through on Time.

TRANSPORTATION OF

PASSENGERS, TREASURE

COLLECTIONS, ORDERS &c..

MADE A SPECIALTY, AND ANY AND all business entrusted to them will be attended to promptly. We are making semi weekly trips to and from Lewiston, I. T., with stages. Leaving Lewiston at 4 o'clock A. M., on Tuesdays and Saturdays, and leaving Mount Idaho at 7 o'clock A. M., on Mondays and Thursdays of each week. Making weekly connections with the mining camps, Elk City, Florence and Warrens.

The best of references given if required. 1-tf BAIRD BROS.